





















NOTIFICATIONS.

THE COMMERCIAL

TRADE

WILLIAMS, L.L.

CHINA MAIL Office, Hongkong.

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is an Abstract of the Com-

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1.—SRO. 1704.

Trade with China.

with Great Britain.

Text of the same.

with the United States.

with France.

with Russia.

with Japan.

with Germany.

with Italy.

with Austria.

with Prussia.

with the Netherlands.

with Belgium.

with Denmark.

with Sweden.

with Norway.

with the United Kingdom.

with the Empire.

with the Colonies.

with the Foreign Commerce.

with the Home Commerce.

with the Trade.

with the Industry.

with the Agriculture.

with the Fisheries.

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of its fullest exemplification in the intercourse between Englishmen and Americans in China; and we can wish nothing better than that the relations between the two peoples of their own soils and elsewhere. St. George's Cross and the Stars and Stripes are to be found as neighbours, will ever be in the main as satisfactory as in the case of the much-vilified foreign communities in this far East.

We submit hereunder the letter, to which we have referred. We hope Mr. Kienan will appreciate the very proper rebuke it conveys.

Shanghai, November 16, 1896.  
To the Editor of the *Singapore Free Press*.—As a letter has appeared in the newspaper of America and England, from Mr. Kienan, formerly United States Consul at Chinkiang, giving his views upon the Chinese question as from a person of experience, we think it proper to state the circumstances of his stay in China, as the best means of rebutting the calumnious statements he has made.

He came to this port in May, 1886, on his way to Chinkiang. He remained in the country nine months, he spent partly at that place, partly here, and partly on board the steamer passing between the two.

The distance to Chinkiang from Shanghai is 166 miles, with no port of call between. All of China, therefore, that Mr. Kienan saw was Shanghai and Chinkiang, and the river banks between. The foreign population of Chinkiang, excluding Custom House people, but including Consuls, is about 1,000. The Chinese, and there is consequently very little intercourse between the foreign and the native population, and probably in Mr. Kienan's case, none at all.

All that he can have seen of the people are the crews of the steamers, his house, his servants, and probably the Governor of Chinkiang on one or two official visits.

Of the foreign residents in China, he saw very few. We think he can have known no English merchants of Shanghai.

It was his misfortune to leave the country in debt, a sum of over \$1,300 being still due to several of the American firms, advanced by them to enable him to withdraw from it. This circumstance may embitter his recollections.

We do not think this General Kienan capable of giving any just opinion upon any matter connected with China. His charges against the English residents are exactly the reverse of the notice of saying that we consider them unwarrantable and ill-founded.

Your obedient servants,  
RUSSELL & CO.,  
AGENTS & MANAGERS,  
HONGKONG.

THE CHINA MAIL OF THE 23rd inst. says: A telegram from Grant's line has reached Shanghai, in 17 days from London. It announces the death of the Earl of Derby.

We learn that the start for the American Cup will take place at 9.30 a.m. on Tuesday. The steamer *Dragon* will accompany the yacht for the accommodation of the Judge and gentlemen desirous of viewing the race; and those gentlemen who propose going in her are requested to send in their names to the Secretary by Monday forenoon.

In another column will be found an interesting account from a Shanghai paper, of the wreck of the British vessel *Star of the East*, and the treatment of the crew by the Korean authorities, which shows how necessary it will be for the civilized powers to adopt some strong measures with that country.

The Regatta Ball of last evening concluded the annual festivities of the Club. The City Hall Ball-room was re-decorated for the occasion, and a handsome supper was provided, all the arrangements amongst the most striking of which were the costumes, "four oars," &c., which were placed in the Ball and on the landings with a most successful effect—reflecting great credit on the Secretary and members concerned in getting them up. The Band of the 75th were in attendance and played a good selection (by the way will such a fine company play gallops in such a sublime time—accompany every one in the room was complaining, and altogether everything went off satisfactorily, though fewer ladies were present than was anticipated. Mr. E. the Governor was absent from indisposition, but Lady MacDonnell, assisted by the Acting Chief Justice, was present for a short time.

This year's meeting has been very successful, and similar meetings will, we hope, be repeated for many years to come, affording as much pleasure to the residents present.

THE EXTORTION CASE.  
The Chinese so-called letter named Chu Aving was brought up on remand before Mr. May at the Magistrate's court, charged with having obtained on a system of forced blackmail upon the Chinese community, under pretence of police bribery and "queuing." A new feature of the case, however, has now to be noticed, inasmuch as two European constables are placed in dock on the same charge, of having been engaged in this levy of ten cash per day upon the street-hawkers. Their names are, Sidney Bateman (P. O. 24) and George Murrell (P. O. 89), and their duty was the supervision of the various streets of the Colony.

Mr. Hayler, instructed by Mr. Sharp, appeared for the constables, and the evidence in which the constables are implicated is as follows:—Lee Aunok, a licensed hawker, said he had seen other hawkers pay money to Chu Aving, the Chinese prisoner. He knew some of them, and pointed out Leong Apuk, who was a hawker who stood beside him in Hollywood Road, and who had very often paid cash to prisoners. Two European constables made themselves conspicuous in driving about the hawkers; and he could identify the two men, though he did not know their names, but he had a long black beard, and he was the more violent of the two, upsetting baskets and striking the hawkers, his own basket of plants being once upset and the plants damaged. This was the conduct which preceded the money-collection, and after the money-collection had been fairly inaugurated, the intense of these two constables was entirely stopped, though both passed the same places as before. Here his witness pointed out the two European

constables named above; but the witness admitted that he never saw any communication of any description between the Chinese prisoner and the constables implicated. Leong Apuk, the hawker referred to above, said that the prisoner (Chu Wing) came to him about two or three months since, saying: "Pay the money to the Chung Teun" (i.e., general inspector), to which witness said that he would not do anything of the sort; and he was then threatened by Aving in these terms: "Very well then, the Police will come and upset your goods." Then the witness succumbed, and paid the prisoner ten cash, which levy was only paid up every day until the apprehension of the prisoner. The Indian and Sikh constables used to drive the hawkers about; but this was at the orders of a European sergeant, a short man with a long black beard (pointed out Bateman), who was frequently accompanied by Murrell, (who was also pointed out); and the action towards the hawkers after the blackmail was levied was entirely changed from that previously shown towards them.

Here the Chinese prisoner stated that he would tell the truth. He did collect the money because he was asked to do so by the hawkers as a favor; he collected the money and gave it to No. 24 (Bateman), and he only got 200 cash as wages for collection. (At this stage of the case, the two European constables were placed in dock.)

Mr. Osmund confirmed his previous statement, with the addition that the information came first to the head of his department, and not to himself; after which another hawker was brought forward who gave precisely the same evidence as that already given against the Chinaman and Bateman; but nothing was known of third prisoner (Murrell).

Chu Aving, a younger brother of the Chinese prisoner, and master of the tailor's shop where prisoner was employed, stated that he knew nothing whatever about hawkers paying money to the constables or the Chinese prisoner.

Mr. Osmund said that at present he had no further evidence, and he was afraid that he could not get any more evidence; he wished a remand till the week expired (Wednesday).

His Worship said that he would remand the prisoners, and on application of Mr. Hayler, he would grant bail in \$200 for each of the constables; but here the first prisoner again insisted on relieving his mind, and made a statement.

After having been duly cautioned that no favor would be shown to him on account of anything he might say against any one else, the Chinese prisoner said:—In the fifth month of this year, Bateman (2nd prisoner) said to me: "I want you to do a favor for me; I want you to collect the hawkers' money." I said: "It is a troublesome matter; I will see about it; I will go and see the hawkers." I went and saw a number of hawkers, and I saw Apuk (one of the witnesses), and he said: "I shall be obliged if you will arrange this matter, as we do not want the annoyance from the Police." I consented to do this; and since then, I have collected the money from the hawkers, and every evening at about six o'clock, the 2nd prisoner came and I paid him the amount I had received, about 1200 cash per day, sometimes 1500 cash, and sometimes 2000 cash. I deducted 200 cash each day for my trouble, which was agreed to as promised; and for the first week I paid Bateman the money in the same state as I received it, from the hawkers; but subsequently 2nd prisoner asked that he might have it exchanged for silver, and I did so. What I have stated relates entirely to the 2nd prisoner; I know nothing about the 3rd prisoner. When I did the thing at first I did not suppose it was so serious; but now persons who know anything about it would be afraid to come; it was a matter that was done secretly and could only be known to two persons, myself and the 2nd prisoner.

His Worship said that this was one of those cases in which a thorough investigation ought to be made; considering the position of the European prisoners, he would grant bail to the 3rd prisoner, but would be compelled to refuse it in the case of Bateman.

Mr. Hayler said that Bateman was a man of very good conduct, and had been four years in the force; but it was the best way thoroughly to clear up such cases.

His Worship said he had known 2d prisoner for some time; but he could not grant bail. Adjourned 'till Dec.

TO-DAY'S FOLLOWS.  
Except the Extortion Case reported elsewhere, there was very little of importance disposed of to-day.

Two Chinese were placed in dock on remand on a charge of having robbed another of \$10 near Took-ka-wan, Kowloon; and as complainant was tied up and otherwise abused, his Worship regarded it as a somewhat serious case. From the evidence of a witness for the defence, it appeared that complainant had some connection with the collection of coolies for Macao; and the rough treatment of the complainant was inferentially accounted for by a statement that a son of one of the villagers had been taken away (trying all the way to Macao). The moment they saw complainant again, they caught hold of him; but they said they did not tie him, as alleged.—His Worship, however, thought the complainant's statement against the two Chinese was not reliable, and he was inclined to go as an emigrant, or "pig" by false pretences, condemned in strong terms the appeal to summary or "villager's" justice; there was only one way of obtaining redress on all English territory, and that was by application to the authorities. The coolie-catchers might get out of some of these days; but because the prisoners had committed a grave offence at present, he would send them to hard labor for two months.

THE CHINA MAIL.  
HONGKONG, 27th November, 1896.

NO WATER.  
To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."—Sir, No water! What have I to do to get it? I am very fond of bathing. I find it a necessity to preserve my health, and besides I am now so accustomed to take a shower bath every morning, just when I am free from the clutches of Morpheus, that I feel sick all day when no water is to be found in my bath-room.

Now, Mr. Editor, just imagine, I have not had a drop of that precious fluid for the last eight days!

Formerly I had my water supplied from a stream not far from my humble habitation, but it has now disappeared by

order of our paternal government to the great expenditure of the public exchequer. Can you, perhaps, Mr. Editor, tell me what shall I do to get water regularly? Shall I sue the government, compelling them to supply me with the water I have paid for in advance? or shall I get water elsewhere and make the government pay for the cost? I can see no other alternative; moreover, as I am informed, the water is always plentiful in the Government House and the surrounding buildings where our big folk reside.

I pay regularly my water-rate, and if they have water, I must have it too.

I will certainly institute legal proceedings against somebody if he does not either supply me with water regularly or follow the example set by Alexander the Great, who, being with his army in the desert and in great want of water, a soldier brought him some which he refused saying that when his soldiers could not get water he ought not to have any—I am, Sir, yours obediently,  
A RATE-PAYER.

THE NORTH.  
By the *Standard*, we have: Shanghai papers to the 22nd inst.—(News Letter.)

YOKOHAMA.—The Austrians have concluded their treaty with Japan; Dr. Scherzer of the Sanitary Department has gone to San Francisco. The *Demon* will reit here before continuing her voyage.

H. E. Charles E. De Long, with his wife and two children, arrived here by the *China*, from San Francisco, to assume the duties of his office as American Minister to Japan. Genl. Van Valkenburg, the late Minister, returns to the United States by the Pacific Mail steamer of this month. Yoda, a Japanese, is appointed to

A few days after Minister De Long's arrival, a telegram was given in his honor, at which the American residents assisted in responses to invitations from the U. S. Consulate. Although these invitations, reported to have been issued "by request," no one seems able to say who originated the affair, but it was evident at the time that those who were best entitled to represent the American residents had not been consulted. Once "in for it" those gentlemen felt what they could to counteract the bad effects of most of the proceedings, and to check off violent attacks of "American eagle," which which some impulsive orator was troubled. We may say that most of us felt that Mr. De Long's better acquaintance with Japan to convince him that it was through no fault of his fellow countrymen of respectability and standing in the place that he was made the victim of what he himself must have considered a very questionable compliment.

The Japanese Navy wants refitting, and before any new service can be undertaken by the government vessels, extensive repairs will have to be undergone.

CHINA.  
PEKING, Nov. 2nd.—There having been expressed in the papers conflicting opinions about the probable time of the young Emperor's accession to power, it may be well to state that precedent, not law, will be likely to decide this question. Kang Hsi, the great model Emperor of the reigning dynasty, assumed the reins of government at sixteen years of age. As the present Emperor is not fifteen, we may reasonably look for his establishment on the throne some time next year.

Mr. Brown, Chief Secretary of the Burlingame Mission, recently made his appearance here, to the astonishment of everybody. His sudden flight from Paris, and unexpected appearance at the Foreign Office in Peking, must have an important significance—exactly what, we can only conjecture.

The new English Treaty has been signed, and will probably be taken home by Sir Rutherford, who is about to return to England. Some fears are expressed that concessions have been made to the Chinese government, in connection with the article of toleration, but this will hardly prove to be the case.

Rev. Bishop C. Kingsley, of the American Methodist Episcopal Church, left here on the 21st of October. He is making an official visit to the Mission Stations of his Church in China. He will proceed from Hongkong next the first of December, on his way to London and Europe.

Sir Rutherford Alcock, in bidding adieu to Prince Kung, a few days since, was addressed by that functionary in these words: "Now you are going home, I wish you would take away with you your Opinion and Missionaries." A leading Protestant Missionary, upon hearing of this, suggested, that the Prince, probably, did not have in his mind any well-defined objection to Christianity, as a system of religion, but rather feared it as in so a way connected with political questions, and that his objection would apply with fourfold more force to Roman Catholic than to Protestant agents. Perhaps this view of the case could not be amended.

November 3rd.—It is rumored that the American Treaty has been ratified, through the agency of Mr. Brown.

TIENTSIN, November 6th, 1896.—A Chinese gun-boat, *Kowchow-buit*, manned and officered entirely by native Chinese, has been lying in the river for a few days. It has received "marked attention" from local officials. It left Tientsin for the future to be no good reason for the prevalent opinion, that the Burlingame Treaty has been rejected yet; but it appears to be "shelved" or "dead lettered," so far at least as any reciprocity movements are concerned.

The fall crops have come in very poorly over large portions of the north, especially in Chihli. The Chinese predict an early, and a severe winter; already the winds blow cold.

Now.—A good business is looked forward to by next spring, at present nothing of interest can be advised. The hotel and watering place investments for the future are sure to pay well, and certainly there is room enough for the sea for more than one new owner. The old favorite house on the beach kept by Mr. Pigault, will lose nothing by competition; as during the season of 1870, there will likely be more visitors than ever at this favorite port, and all the hotels may expect to reap a rich harvest.

Now.—The waters of the Yangtze have retired, and are no longer to be feared by landruts. Yields are therefore becoming more settled, and the place returning to its wonted aspect. Of the many business transactions in Tien, initiated at this port during the season, there are few that have turned out according to promise.

SHANGHAI.—Shipments down the river are going off without intermission, and business generally is good. The opening of Wuhu is not however looked forward to with any lively satisfaction, under the circumstances; as, in so many other respects, the British Treaty, that is to be, looks like a temporary measure, and not likely to keep good. The Coal interests are looking up, owing to the contemplated opening of mines.

General and Ex U. S. Consul Kienan, late of this port, has been reported from the last issue of the *London and China Express* that he has been received here, making himself notorious again. His article on "J. Ross Brown and China" is simply trash. He has evidently been fighting his battles off again among his companions of the Fenian order, his observation being, when not running dead-head on a steamer between this and Shanghai, confined to the shades of Silver Island.

SHANGHAI.—Ping-yang-fu, destroyed by the old rebels, is now rebuilt in and around the E. gate, and is inhabited by about 40,000 people from the neighbourhood and adjoining provinces. All the old residents were murdered. Their city in former days was six or seven li in circuit, and thickly peopled. Many years before the outbreak of the Taiping Rebellion, one of its wealthy citizens built a palace, and meant, it is said, to instigate a revolt, and reign there. When the proper authorities heard of it, they sent a large force to arrest him, but before their arrival he succeeded, by means of a false alarm, in getting into the city, and so saved himself and the building. Part of it is still standing, and was occupied by the Tai-pings, after they had razed the city and murdered its inhabitants.

At the time of the Tai-ping Rebellion, one of the priests it is said, prophesied that their city would be levelled with the ground, and not a rock left to grow upon it. He struck the large bell of the temple, as a warning note, and all the towns raised together to the temple, and would have seized and killed him; but he disappeared, and has not since been seen or heard of. His prophecy came literally to pass.

The Mantchu soldiers, who have been engaged in the campaign against the Mohammedans, have been sent back to the provinces, and are settling down to the cultivation of the soil; and others are from Hsueh-kiang, on the Russian frontier. In this way the government hopes to quell future rebellions, and raise up in the district a population loyal to the Tartar dynasty. (Chinese Recorder.)

SHANGHAI.—Ying, formerly Tontai of Shanghai, but now Provincial Treasurer, has at present gone to pay his respects to the Dragon Throne, and the recent acting Tontai of Shanghai, Tui, is now acting Treasurer in his absence.

Amongst the passengers, per *Nansing*, from Tientsin, was the ex-Taipei of Chefoo, who has been promoted to the post of Fochin of Fochin Province. H. E. landed at Chefoo for a short time during his stay there, and was received by a guard of honor of the disciplined Chinese troops, which he had been mainly instrumental in raising. He is reported as very favorably disposed towards foreigners, so his residence at Chefoo may tend to settle some international difficulties that are still pending at that port.

We perceive that the Very Revd. Harvey Goodwin, Dean of Ely, is appointed to the Bishopric of Carlisle. The Bishop designate is brother of the Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court.

We understand that the Peking University, so far from being in the moribund state generally imagined, has just entered on a new and more promising state of existence. Mr. Hart has transferred the entire teaching of the establishment to Dr. Martin, who is to be not only its literary principal, but its managing Director. The avoidance of it has caused a great deal of mischief of divided councils, will thus be avoided. It is said that Professor von Gumpach, whose effusions have several times appeared in the columns of the *Daily News*, is coming down soon to Shanghai, for the purpose of prosecuting Mr. Hart for breach of contract, in the matter of Von Gumpach's engagement as Professor.

We observe among the passengers arrived per *Star*, the name of M. le Comte Mejoan, who came to succeed M. Brunier de Montmorand as Consul-General for France at this port.

officials came on board with 700 armed men. The chief was dressed in a robe of blue silk. He wore a black horse-hair wig, and a black hat, and a black necktie. The men had their arms, which consisted of swords and short-barrelled old-fashioned flint-lock muskets, encased under their clothes. The head official was exceedingly harsh in his demeanor. He was accompanied by an interpreter, who understood Russian, and they began to squint rudely at the foreigners. The Russian, French, or Americans, of all of whom they expressed contempt. A passenger on board fortunately could speak Russian, and communication was thus rendered easy. Seeing the savage manner in which the "Corean" official spoke of the other nations, it was thought prudent to pass off the ship and crew as Russian, for the place being only thirty miles distant from the nearest Russian settlement, it was unlikely that the Koreans would venture on any outrage which might rouse the hostility of that power. When addressing the mandarin, and even when conversing with each other, the foreigners were compelled to bow their heads in token of submission. The mandarin peremptorily ordered the captain and crew off the coast, refusing to allow a passenger cargo to be landed on the beach although the whole might have been saved easily, and interdicted any of the people from encroaching on the land above high-water mark. Provisions and even water were equally denied, and to the request for the answer was simply that any attempt of the kind would be instantly punished with death. No time was even promised to allow of assistance to come from Pasieta.

On the 23rd, the wind again increased. In the afternoon, managed to haul the gig through the surf, provisioned her, and Mr. Smith, passenger, left in her with three of the crew for Pasieta.

On the 24th, some smaller officials with several hundred men, again came on board and were extremely insolent in their manner, and the people on board were gradually becoming very impatient. After Mr. Smith's departure no interpreter was left, but by signs the Koreans intimated that at first they had only allowed three days for the vessel and crew to leave the coast, now there was only one day left, after which the foreigners would all be beheaded. The people collected in groups along the coast and beacon fires were lighted and rockets sent up at various points during the night. Demonstrations of hostility had been increasing, and their position becoming every day more perilous. Captain Smith and the crew preferred to leave the vessel in the morning, rather than trust themselves any longer in such an inhospitable place. On the crew showing signs of intending departure next day, 26th September, the natives immediately changed their tone, coming down to the beach and giving cheerful assistance in launching the boats and getting them ready for a start. The weather fortunately was fine. The party left in the remaining boats at 10 a.m., reached Pasieta next day at noon, and were received with every kindness by the Russian authorities. Baggage had to be left behind as there was no room for it in the boats.

Some days afterwards a party went down from Pasieta to visit the wreck and found that everything had been taken out of her and either carried off or destroyed. An attempt had been made to burn the ship, but this had not been successful.

NGANKING.  
We reprint from the *Ac-corder*, a statement by Messrs Meadows and Williamson, of the recent attack on their premises at Nganking.

Step.—We the undersigned wish to communicate the following facts which have lately transpired at Nganking in connection with our residence in that city. In January 1896, we went to that city with the view of procuring a residence and commencing missionary operations. We waited on the authorities and informed them of our intentions, and eventually obtained the object of our coming, and copies of which we have already forwarded to you.

On



## THE BYRON SCANDAL

Longmont, September

For further particulars  
Apply to  
Bonghsong, September

For further particulars  
Apply to the **SALTHER**  
**Bonghanga** September

Smith Kennedy & Co.  
For further particulars  
Apply to  
HONGKONG, September

For further particulars  
Apply to the **SALTHER**  
**Bonghanga** September

his is about as good an illustration as one could desire of that blossoming of brotherly love and all the rest of it which was to take place under the genial heat of international rivalry. These sort of contests, it will be said in future, are apt to breed both style and bunkum. "To Oxford washing the Harvard boat at Putney Reach" will make a noble line in Mr. Sumner's next edition of the *Alabama* bill.

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**HONGKONG.**

*O.* on Pedder's Wharf.—*W.C.*, from Pedder's Wharf to Gibb's Wharf.—*W.*, Westward of Gibb's Wharf.—*E.C.*, on Pedder's Wharf to the Military Hospital.—*E.*, Eastward of the Hospital.—*K.*, on Kowloon side.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

**MEN-OF-WAR IN HONGKONG HARBOUR**

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON

## RIVER STEAMERS.

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公癸亥年八月廿六日

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Vol. XXV.

AGENTS FOR THE

LONDON.—F. ALG  
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born Hill, E.C.  
A Old Jewry, E.C.

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Hongkong, November

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Public that Mr. Kelly  
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Hangzhou, November 1954

Hongkong, November 1971

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**YACHT RACE**  
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Yachts, Chinese & American  
will take place on TUESDAY

stant, at 9.30 a.m.  
can Cup," Value, \$20  
The steamer *Dragon*  
e yachts for the acco  
udge and gentlemen d

Conditions.—Three  
race. The first Yac  
urse to arrive at the  
30 P.M., otherwise

Time for Tonnage, 30  
Entrance fee, \$5.00.  
Particulars of the C

Honorable

NOTICE  
MR. A. WEBB, M.P.  
the "STAG HOTEL"  
do not call and settle

st and Empty Bag left  
to Auction for sale.  
HOTEL,  
Hongkong, November 2

**CAUTION**  
WHEREAS it has been  
noticed that our So  
called "Hongkong I  
ght as for H

Water Makers, who  
Water made by  
Water are afterwa  
by Compradors,  
in the harbour and

name; we hereby give  
prosecute all persons  
the provisions of the  
Ordinance 1868."

NDERS for the Repa  
German barque "CO  
ved at the office of t

WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst.  
Particulars, apply to  
WM. PU  
Hongkong, November 28